TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Select Poetry.

THE EVENING HEARTHSTONE.

Gladly now we gather round it,
For the toiling day is done,
And the gray and solemn twilight
Follows down the golden sun;
Shadows lengthen on the pavement,
Stalk like giants through the gloom,
Wander past the dusky casement,
Creep around the firelit room.
Draw the curtain—close the shutters—
Place the slippers by the fire;
Though the rude wind loudly mutters,
What care we for wind-spirits ire?

What care we for outward seeming?
Fickle Fortune's frown or smile?
If around us Love is beaming—
Love can human ills beguile!
'Neath the cottage-roof and palace,
From the peasant to the king—
All are quaffing from Life's chalice
Bubbles that enchantment bring,
Grates are glowing—music flowing
From the lips we love the best;
O, the joy, the bliss, of knowing
There are hearts whereon to rest!

Hearts that throb with eager gladness—
Hearts that echo to our own—
While grim Care and haunting Sadness
Mingle ne'er in look or tone.
Care may tread the halls of Daylight—
Sadness haunt the midnight hour—
But the weird and witching Twilight
Brings the glowing Hearthstone's dower.
Altar of our holiest feelings!
Childhood's well-remembered shrine!
Spirit-yearnings—soul-revealings—
Wreaths immortal round thee twine!

FEAR NOT FOR THE FUTURE.

Why rack thy weary brain with fear,
Of dreaded future woe,
And cause the bitter useless tear,
For unseen ills to flow?

Is not the evil of to-day
Enough for thee to bear?
Then cast those anxious thoughts away,
Nor for to-morrow care.

'Tis vain to spend thy noblest powers,
Trembling o'er ills unsent;
'Tis wrong to waste these golden hours,
With foolish discontent.

Seek not to lift the veil which hides
The future from our view,
Since in the present hour abides
All we're required to do.

That Higher Power which rules above,
Needs not thy puny arm,
To guard the objects of his love,
Or keeps his works from harm.

Interesting Miscellany.

ANTIQUITIES IN AMERICA.

Throughout the entire length and breadth of the country—washed, as it is, by the waters of two mighty oceans, and abounding in natural resources—enormous beyond what it is possible to conceive—we find much to admire in the aspect and beauty of nature; and whether we travel from the distant shores of Maine and New Brunswick to the golden sands of California, and the shores of the great Pacific, or from the bright, crystal lakes of Minnesota to the orange groves of Florida, we behold throughout this immense extent the features of nature, grand and beautiful in every form and aspect. The mineralogist, the geologist, the naturalist, the botanist, and even the antiquarian, have all a rich field here.

Strange as it may appear, America abounds in antiquities, so extensive, so beautiful and majestic, as to rival those of Thebes or Nineveh. Ruins of ancient cities, of immense extent; fortifications, mounds and pyramids; temples with walls built of hewn stone, showing a refined taste in architecture—and adorned with human figures, beautifully executed; large altars ornamented with hieroglyphics, probably giving a record of those who reared them, but which no man has been able to decipher; remains of ancient palaces, with beautiful specimens of sculpture and painting, with many other marks of ancient greatness, prove to us that this is not a new world, but that a powerful empire existed at a very remote period of time teeming with a population highly skilled in arts, and in a state of civilization far beyond anything we have been led to conceive of the aborigines, previous to the discovery of the continent by Europeans.

The antiquities of America extend from the eastern shores of Maine and Massachusetts, to the Pacific, and from the great Lakes and British dominions, to Peru and La Plata in South America; in fact, throughout the extent of both continents. Immense forests grow over the ruins of large cities, and the gigantic size of the trees, with indications that other generations of trees sprung up and grew before them proves that the ruins were in existence before the Christian era. In every portion of the United States, interesting ruins have been discovered. In the State of New York have been found sculptured figures of one hundred animals of different species, executed in a style far superior to anything exhibited by any of the existing tribes of Indians. The State of Ohio abounds in ruins of towers and fortifications, with extensive mounds and pyramids. At Marietta, and in Missouri, beautiful pottery, silver and copper ornaments, and pearls of great beauty and lustre, have been dug up from the earth. In the caves of Tennessee and Kentucky mummies have been found, in a high state of preservation, clothed with cloths and skins of various texture, inlaid with feathers. Like discoveries have been made at Carrolton, near Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin—ruins of huge fortifications appear. Similar ruins appear in the State of Missouri. On the south side of the Missouri river, in the western portion of the State, is an enclosure of some five hundred acres, which includes the ruins of a building (no doubt an ancient tower) with walls 150 feet high, and 80 feet wide at the base, attached to which are a redoubt and a citadel, with work much resembling the structure of a tower in Europe.—But it is in the south of Mexico that magnificent and beautiful ruins present themselves in abundance. Ruins of majestic cities, and magnificent temples and altars, with beautiful works of sculpture, tastefully wrought; palaces adorned with paintings—colors chiefly sky-blue and light green—which show, by their richness and elegance, to be the work of highly cultivated people.

These ruins, majestic and beautiful in appearance, but overgrown with thick forests of mahogany and cedar of immense dimensions and great age, prove to the world that a great empire existed here at a very remote period of time, and that this empire teemed with an immense population, a people highly skilled in the mechanical arts, and in an advanced state of civilization. The most extensive ruins are to be found at Uxmal and Palenque, in the south-east of Mexico. At Uxmal are immense pyramids, coated with stone, and quadrangular stone edifices, and terraces. The highest of these pyramids is 130 feet, and on the summit it supports a temple; on one of the facades of the temple are four human figures, cut in stone, with great exactness and elegance. The hands are crossed upon the breast, the head is covered in something like a helmet, about the neck is a garment of the skin of an alligator, and over each body is a figure of a death's head and bones.

At Palenque—a city of great extent—are immense ruins, with the remains of a royal palace. One temple, that of Copan, 520 feet by 650, and supposed to have been as large as St. Peter's at Rome. Another temple of great dimensions is here, having an entrance by a portico 100 feet long and 10 broad; it stands on an elevation of sixty feet. The pillars of the portico are adorned with hieroglyphics and other devices. Different objects of worship have been found—representations of the gods who were worshipped in this country. These temples, with fourteen large buildings, and many other objects of curiosity, stand here as monuments of ancient greatness, to remind us of the remote origin of a mighty empire. This city has been described as the Thebes of America, and travellers have supposed that it must have been *sixty miles* in circumference, and contained a population of 3,000,000 souls.

Centuries must have elapsed, and dynasties succeeded each other, before such orders of architecture were introduced, and a great length of time must have passed before an empire would become sufficiently powerful to erect such temples, and possess a city of such vast extent. In looking back to the past we feel interested in the imagination that this people once in the noonday of glory, enjoying all the fruits and luxuries of an advanced civilization, but when we behold these ruins, a melancholy reflection must at once seize our minds. On the ground where once nations met in their strength and power wild beasts now roam, and venomous serpents wend their way; and over these vast cities, where once the busy hum of industry and the voice of merriment resounded, grows the vast cedar, on whose branches the owl chatters his discordant notes and the bat sleeps at meridian. In this country is exhibited the largest pyramid in the world—that of Colula, near Puebla. It covers 44 acres, and is about 200 feet high; on its summit was a temple, and in the interior has been discovered a vault, roofed with beams of wood, containing skeletons and idols; several smaller pyramids surround this large one. It appears to have been formed by cutting a hill into an artificial shape. Its dimensions are immense, being nearly three miles in circumference, and about 400 feet high. It is divided into terraces and slopes, covered with platforms, stages and bastions, elevated, one above the other, and all formed with large stones skillfully cut and joined without cement. In some respects the style of architecture resembles the Gothic, being massive and durable, while in other respects it resembles the Egyptian—yet the general construction, manner and style of architecture is different from anything hitherto described in the world. In Egypt, hieroglyphics on stone denote remarkable events, which no man has yet been able to decipher.

A dark shade rests on the antiquities of America, and few rays of light enliven the gloom. We have ancient history to inform us of the events of Egypt—how that empire was founded, and how it prospered and fell—we have the same record of Babylon, Nineveh, Greece, Rome and Carthage; but not the least information have we relative to those who erected these cities, what people and whence they came; not a ray of light to dispel the dark gloom which seems to rest on the earliest history of America. Architecture, sculpture, painting, and all the arts that adorn civilized life, have flourished in this country, at a period far remote. There is evidence sufficient to prove that these cities were in ruins at least *sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago*. In Palenque are the remains of an altar, over which grows an immense cedar, whose powerful roots enshrine it. The whole city is overgrown with mahogany and cedar trees, of enormous size. The concentric circles of some of these trees—the well known cycles for a year—have been counted, which showed they were more than 800 years old, and there were indications of another generation of trees having sprung up before them. How few reflect on the fact that America is an old dominion—the seat of an ancient, mighty empire. These facts are opening themselves every day to the eyes of the astonished world, and it is hoped that the spirit of inquiry, which seems at present to animate all classes of learned men, may throw light on the early history of this remarkable region.

☞There is a young woman in our town so modest, that she had a young man turned out of doors for saying the wind had shifted.

☞If you want to kiss a pretty girl, why kiss her—if you can. If a pretty girl wants to kiss you, why let her—like a man.

Discovery of an Ancient City in the Crimea.

A letter to the Boston Traveller, dated Beirut, Nov. 30th, communicates the result of some interesting researches in the Crimea.—This writer says:

The Cimmerian Bosphorus was the extreme limit of Grecian colonization in this direction, and was once the seat of one of the most flourishing Greek settlements. The Greeks found the peninsula inhabited by a race called Cimerii, from whom comes the word Crimea, the name of their country. A Greek colony, from Miletus, in Asia Minor, the city where Paul took his final farewell of his brethren of Ephesus, was founded about 500 years before Christ, near the present town of Kertch, which is situated on the Strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, and was a place of much importance and notoriety during the latter part of the war. The colony of Cherson was established about the same time, near Inkerman, where English blood was poured so profusely. History records that the Cimmerians were expelled, and succeeded by the Tauri, a savage and cruel race, who offered human sacrifices to their gods, and cut their dwellings out of the solid rock, which may be seen at the present day about the town of Kertch. The Scythians ascended from the mountains of Thibet, in Tartary, and in turn conquered the Tauri. But the Greek colonists had the control of Pontus, on the opposite coast of the Black Sea, and crossing over in force, expelled the Scythians and founded a kingdom of their own; and such was the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the enterprise and industry of the people, that it soon attained to great prosperity, and became the granary of Athens. The new city, which they built near the present site of Kertch, they dedicated to the god Pan, giving it the name of Panticapeum; and the vine being found to grow there luxuriantly, the colonists very naturally joined the worship of Bacchus with that of Pan. About fifty years before Christ, this colony became subject to the Romans, for the reason that its kings, who also ruled in Pontus, had been subdued by the same nation. A. D. 375, this colony was utterly destroyed by the Huns, who were then spreading their ravages far and wide, to whom one barbarous horde succeeded after another till the year 1280, when the Genoese, the adventurous merchant princes of the age, took possession of the territory, which they held till they were expelled by the Turks in 1473, who were in turn dispossessed by the Russians in 1771, who have since held undisturbed possession of the Crimea till the late war.

Panticapeum was built upon a plateau extending along a range of heights, and needed no art to add to the beauty of its situation, the sea washing it on three sides, and its heights commanding an extended view of the surrounding country and of the coast of Circassia beyond the Straits, for a considerable period the royal seat of the Bosphorian Kings, and once the residence of Mithridates the Great, its ruins, of which some remain in a very perfect state, indicate its original opulence and splendor.

The most striking features about Kertch, which occupies, as we have observed, almost the very site of this famous old city, are the immense tumuli, or artificial mounds, somewhat like those found in our great West.—Designed for sepulchres and monuments of the dead, they are fitted for endless duration as well as to excite admiration. Their size and magnificence awaken amazement for the power and the wealth of the people who erected them. It is a tradition believed by the people in this part of the Crimea, that these tumuli were erected over the remains of the kings and rulers of this Greek colony, and were designed to perpetuate their memory. It is also related that the earth was heaped upon them annually on their birthday, for a period of years as long as they ruled or reigned. These layers have been distinctly traced recently, as a coating of sea wall or charcoal was first laid on. Dr. McPherson, an English officer, counted thirty of these layers in a scarp made in one of the mounds two-thirds of the way from the base. The tumuli are of all dimensions, varying from ten to three hundred feet in circumference, and from five to one hundred feet in height.

Usually they are composed of surface soil, and rubble masonry. Specimens of the highest Grecian art have been found in these, such as sculptures, metals, alabaster, Etruscan vases, glass vessels remarkable for lightness, carved ivory, coins of the most perfect finish, and trinkets vieing with the skill of the best modern workmen. Dr. McPherson having descended many feet under ground in exploring one of these tumuli, came upon a bed of ashes, the bones of a horse, a human skeleton, and other remains were met with; and on removing the masonry, fibulæ and bronze coins were picked up in niches between the stones. This one tumulus was so large, that Dr. McPherson devoted two whole months to explore it!

But the most astonishing monuments of early wealth and power are found in Mont Mithridates. The whole of which hill, from its base to its summit, and the spur extending from it, to the distance of three miles, are composed of broken pottery and debris of every kind to the depth of from ten to even a hundred feet over the natural clay hill. The height and size of this work of Melesian colonists are such that it can hardly be believed to be the result of human labor, but must be the work of a giant race long since extinct. At any rate, ages must have been required to convey the soil from the plains below to raise it, and the adjacent heights, to their present elevation. On the top of this hill is a monument, inducing awe as well as wonder—a rude chair cut out of the rock, and a hollow resembling a sacrificial altar. Thus men in every age add an "unknown God," and testify to a consciousness of sin and the felt necessity of an atonement.

One of the Doctor's explorations was so fruitful in results, as to deserve particular narration. Beneath an extensive sloping tumulus, he came upon a mass of table masonry, beyond which was a door leading to an arched chamber, which led to another arched chamber, which was larger still, and whose walls were marked off in squares, with here and there birds, flowers and grotesque figures of various kinds. Over the entrance of the chamber were painted two figures of griffins rampant, while two horsemen, one a man in authority, and another his attendant carrying his spear, were rudely sketched on one of the walls. The skeleton of a horse was also found, near to which was lying a human skeleton. Continuing his exploration, he struck upon a tomb cut out of the solid rock, close by which he came upon the skeleton of a horse. In another tomb the floor was covered with beautiful pebbles and shells, such as are now found on the shores of the Sea of Azof. The dust of the human form, retaining yet the form of man, lay on the floor.—The bones had crumbled into dust, and the mode in which the garments enveloped the body, and the knots and fastenings with which they were bound, were easily traceable in the dust. Several bodies were discovered, at the head of which was a glass bottle in which was found a small quantity of wine. A cup and a lacrymatory of the same material, and also a lamp, as was common in the East, were placed in a small niche above each body. A coin and a few enamelled beads were placed in the left hand, and in the right a number of walnuts. Other tombs were explored, and various objects of interest found.

Herodotus, the father of history, gives the first account of such tumuli and their object. "The tombs of the Scythian kings are seen in the land of Sherri, at the extreme point to which the Borysthenes is navigable.—Here, in the event of a king's decease, after embalming the body, they carry it to some neighboring Scythian nation. The people receive the royal corps, and convey it to another province of his dominions; and when they have conveyed it through all the provinces, they dig a deep, square fosse, and place the body in the grave in a bed of grass. In the vacant space around the body in the fosse, they now lay one of the king's concubines, whom they strangle for the purpose, his cup-bearer, his cook, his groom, his page, his messenger, fifty of his slaves, some horses, and specimens of all his things. Having so done, all fall to work throwing up an immense mound, striving and vieing with one another who shall do the most."

Thus the Scythians and our Indians had common ideas and objects, widely as they were separated, and the brotherhood of man is traced among savages as well as the civilized, and among the dead as well as the living.

Don't Be Hasty.

1. Because you will be likely to treat quite lightly two very good friends of yours, Reason and Conscience, who will not have a chance to speak.

2. Because you will have to travel over the same ground in company with one Sober Second Thought, who will be more likely to have with him a whip of scorpions than a bunch of flowers.

3. Because the words and actions involved in it are more likely than otherwise to be misunderstood, and therefore to be severely judged.

4. Because this is one way to please and give the great enemy of yours, and powerful enough to be "the Prince of this world," and who has caught more people than can be counted in this way.

5. Because in so doing you are likely to be a fellow traveler in such company as follows: "He that is hasty with his feet, sinneth."—"He that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly."—"Seest thou a man hasty in words? there is more hopes of a fool than of him." "The thoughts of every one that is hasty tend only to want."

6. Because such a fire may be kindled that it cannot be put out even by all the water a whole engine can throw, with Second Thought for their captain.—*Evan.*

What Hope Did.—It stole on its pinions of snow to the bed of disease; and the sufferer's frown became a smile—the emblem of peace and love.

It went to the house of mourning, and from the lips of sorrow there came sweet and cheerful songs.

It laid its head upon the arm of the poor, which stretched forth at the command of unholy impulses, and saved him from disgrace and ruin.

It dwelt like a living thing in the bosom of the mother, whose son tarried long after the promised time of his coming, and saved her from desolation, and the "care that killeth."

It hovered about the head of the youth who had become the Ishmael of society, and led him on to works which even his enemies praised.

It snatched a maiden from the jaws of death, and went with an old man to heaven.

No hope here, my good brother! Have it—beckon it to your side. Wrestle with it, that it may not depart. It may repay your pains. Life is hard enough at best, but hope shall lead you over its mountains, and sustain you amid its billows. Part with all besides, but keep thy hope.

☞"Are you a Catholic!"

"No, I'm a Nova Scotian," said the witness.

"That's a new creed," quoth the lawyer, "should not the witness be sworn on a blue nose potato?"

The Court was in doubt, and left the question open.

☞A shrewd little fellow who had just began to read Latin, astonished his master by the following translation: "Vir, a man; gin, a trap, Virgin, a man-trap."

☞"What a strange thing it is," remarked a Frenchman, after making the tour of the United States, "that you should have two hundred different religions and only one army!"

☞The speaker who "took the floor" has been arrested for stealing lumber.

"Pitch in."

This is a Young American motto; "Pitch in!" The hopeful juvenile can never see anything which promises to be good, whether it is devoted to the gratification of the palate or to some other pleasure, without obeying his national instinct and pitching in. At home, as soon as he escapes from his mother's arms, he pitches into all kinds of amusements and mischief. At school he pitches into everything but his studies. At college he pitches into cards, yellow-covered literature, and fast horses; and although when he graduates he may pretend to study a profession, the first thing he does he pitches into politics or matrimony, or both. If the latter, is his proclivity, he does not wait to inquire whether the maiden of his choice is a suitable companion for him, nor even whether he can maintain her in decency or comfort. He only knows that he is in love, and because he is so afflicted he pitches into wedlock without much regard to consequences. Though generally making no shift to get along in the world and to spend a happy life, he seldom wholly recovers from the bad effects of being a little too fast in the beginning. If a fine speculation, offering to pay one, two, or three hundred per cent is proposed, our national juvenile is sure to neglect his ciphering and pitch into it blindfold. He scorns to feel his way anywhere, and, right or wrong, he must follow his instincts. This pushing, devil-may-care disposition is shown oftner in young men's political movements and aberrations than elsewhere. He chooses his party sometimes after due deliberation, and sometimes from the example of his parents, but much oftner from mere caprice. He will generally be found on the side of the party which makes the great uproar and is loudest in its pretensions to superior patriotism. His own stupidity often leads him to suppose that all men whose heads are gray, and who are on the wintry side of fifty, are necessarily old fogies and not abreast with the progress of modern affairs. Hence he seizes with avidity upon any new political dogmas and incontinently pitches into the ranks of any new party which may arise.

Never.

Never tip your beaver to a fine lady, and pass a poor widow without seeming to see her.

Never pass an aged man or woman without making a reverential obeisance, without your house is on fire.

Never break your neck to bow at all to a "sweet sixteen," with a flounced dress, who is ashamed of her old fashioned mother, or to a strutting collegiate, who is horrified at his grandmother's bad grammar.

Never keep a boy to black your boots and attend to the stable, while you frighten your wife out of the idea of keeping a nurse for the twins, by constantly talking of hard times.

Never converse with a lady with a cigar in your mouth, or smoke in anybody's company, without apologizing for the same.

Never remind people of personal deformity, or of the relatives who have disgraced them.

Never leave a letter unanswered, and use the stamp which was enclosed to you to "reply with," on a letter to your own sweetheart.

Never ride in a fine carriage and keep a score of servants, while your widowed sister trudges on foot, and toils for her daily bread.

Never wear a finer coat than the merchant you owe for it, or the tailor whom you have not paid for the making.

Never turn a deaf ear to a woman in distress, because you cannot see how you would be the gainer by her bettered condition.

Never wound wantonly the sensitive nature of the constitutional invalid; nor by rude jests and sarcasms, send a blush to the temple of modest merit.

Never jest with a single woman about the anxiety of all women to be married; nor tell your wife you married her because you pitied her lonely condition.

Never go to bed at ten, leaving your wife till two with a sick baby; and look pitchforks at her at the breakfast table because that meal is half an hour too late.

Never hear an ungracious stricture upon the conduct of a woman with a quiet smile, instead of saying in thunder tones "It is false, sir."

Never fall back from a bargain after the article of agreement is drawn up, and only needs your signature to make it perfect.

Never insult the modest by ribaldry, the grave by levity, nor the pious by contempt of sacred things.

Never be guilty of any of these offences against decency and propriety; if you are, you are not a gentleman.

The Mother's Influence.—The solid rock which turns the edge of the chisel, bears forever the impress of the leaf and the acorn received long, long since, ere it had become hardened by time and the elements. If we trace back to its fountain the mighty torrent which fertilized the land with its copious streams, or sweeps over it with a devastating flood, we shall find it drippling in crystal drops from some mossy crevice among the distant hills; so, too, the gentle feelings and affections that enrich and adorn the heart, and the mighty passions that sweep away all the barriers of the soul and desolate society, may have sprung up in the infant bosom in the sheltered retirement of home. "I should have been an atheist," said John Randolph, "if it had not been for one recollection; and that was the memory of the time, when my departed mother used to take my hand in hers, and caused me on my knees to say, "Our Father which art in Heaven!"

☞If you would rise in the world, you must not stop to kick at every cur who barks at you as you pass along. Every editor has to learn that.

☞Midas, in ancient fable, was so great a man, that every thing he touched turned to gold. The case is altered now; touch a man with gold and he will change into anything.

LIFE,

Its Chances and its Responsibilities.

"All men think all men mortal but themselves."

Prof. Buchanan, in the course of a lecture recently delivered at Cincinnati, made some startling statements in relation to the duration of human life. He said that in the latter part of the sixteenth century, one-half of all who were born, died under five years of age, and that the average longevity of the whole population was but eighteen years.—In the seventeenth century one-half of the population died under twelve years. But in the first sixty years of the eighteenth century one-half of the population lived over twenty-seven years, or in the latter forty years one-half exceeded thirty-two years of age.—At the beginning of the present century one-half exceeded forty years; and from 1838 to 1845, one-half exceeded forty-three. The average longevity at these successive periods has been increased from eighteen years in the sixteenth century to 43.7 by the last reports.

According to these figures, the change for the better is indeed remarkable. The world, we may infer, is growing wiser, and the philosophy of life, or rather of living, is beginning not only to be understood, but to be practised. And even now a very small portion of the population die through the agency of natural causes. The liability to accident is great, while the multitude either live too recklessly, too imprudently, or too fast. Intemperance destroys its thousands and tens of thousands, while epidemics, unnecessary exposure, and dissipation of various kinds, contribute very materially to thin the population. With not a few, an evil habit becomes so irresistible, that life is wasted knowingly, and the grave, in fact, is indirectly courted. According to those who have paid most attention to the subject, moderation in all things, unanimity of temper, regular, but not exhausting occupation, exemption from mental anxiety, a comfortable home, and sufficient wherewithal to eat and drink, are the great essentials of longevity. Mental excitement provokes many diseases, and is more instrumental in destroying life than the careless are apt to imagine. The individual of a fretful temper, who is constantly annoying himself about trifles, and who, in short, is in a perpetual fever, will soon wear himself out, intellectually as well as physically. Death is invisible to the general eye, and yet it lurks in a thousand forms. It often assumes the mask of pleasure, tempts its victim even in the ball-room, provokes a cold, a cough, and finally a consumption; and thus hurries to a premature grave. This is the case with the young, the eager, the buoyant, and the hopeful. High in health, and full of vigor, they cannot imagine it possible that life to them will be brief, and thus they hurry on, and submit themselves to a thousand chances and changes, which are only detected and avoided by the eyes of experience and of years. But the most curious problem is, to see the comparatively old, wasted and feeble, still toiling and struggling on, as if their chances were as good as ever. This, too, with many who are perfectly independent in a pecuniary point of view, and who cannot reasonably expend the income from their property.—They have become so wedded to the business world, and so devoted to pursuits that are merely commercial or monetary, that they cannot for a moment realize the fact, that they have gone beyond the average, and that now every step they take diminishes their prospects, and hastens them towards their last resting place. Nay—converse with them, and they will tell you that they have no time to attend to any serious, solemn or even benevolent matter—that they are engaged in various enterprises, some of which it will take years to realize—that, in short, they have no idea of death. They seem to have persuaded themselves that however *others* may pass away, *they* have secured an especial lease, and cannot be summoned to their last account for a long period to come. Nevertheless, the chances of life may be calculated with the nicest commercial accuracy.—True, there are exceptions; but the rule holds good in a great majority of cases. Again, there are individuals who live to little purpose whatever. They do not enjoy the world themselves, and they do not contribute to the enjoyment of their fellow-creatures. They are monomaniacs to a certain extent, have few mental resources and pleasures, and have become so sordid and worldly, that body and soul are devoted to one idea. And yet, a little longer, and they will pass away and be forgotten, or if remembered, no kindly act, no benevolent purpose, no generous deed, no warm-hearted sympathy will be associated with their history. How few, indeed, understand the true duties of life, or understanding, practice them! How few live so as to be a source of enjoyment to their fellow-creatures here, as well as to feel a happy consciousness and confidence, as relates to the world beyond the grave! It has been well said, that "even to the humblest, occasions will come, when words of kindness may be spoken, when the fallen may be raised, when the sad may be cheered, and when the weariness and the bitterness of the mortal lot, may be softened and soothed to the children of indigence and sorrow." But alas! the multitude are so busy, so devoted to self, so wedded to the things of this world, that they have no time and no disposition for the duties of humanity. A sad error, and one that cannot be corrected too speedily.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

☞Adversities are blessings in disguise. We know a man who has lived six months on a sprained ankle. He belongs to half a dozen societies and draws four dollars a week from each. He once spent a whole summer at Saratoga on a sore throat.

☞While a select party at a Boston hotel were drinking wine at $20 a bottle, and about fifty "young Americans" were drinking bad whiskey in an adjoining eating house, on the next street the police found two families half starved and half frozen—a contrast of civilized life!

☞A "single man" advertising for employment, a maiden lady wrote to inform him that if he could find nothing better to do, he might come and marry her. He did so, and touched twenty thousand pounds.

☞The proverb "lightly come, lightly go," does not apply to the gout, rheumatism, freckles, itch nor counterfeit money. All these plagues come lightly enough, but how to get them to go is a matter of no small difficulty.

☞A California lover writes thus:—'Leven yeres is rether long to kort a gal, but ile hav you yit Cate.

☞The Dutchman who stabbed himself with a pound of soap, because his krout would not "schmell" has been sent back to Holland.

☞What relation is the door mat to the scraper? A step farther.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY 11, 1857. NO. 34.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 11, 1857.

To Delinquents!---Pay up.

All those indebted for the Globe, advertising and job work, are requested to settle their accounts at the earliest moment convenient—at least between this time and the first day of April, 1857. This notice is particularly intended for those whose accounts have been standing for two years and upwards.—There are few, if any of these, who could not pay their accounts at a moment's notice, without any difficulty; and we hope they will not wait for another asking. We, as a general thing, are not in the habit of dunning, but justice to others requires this to be done.—We pay cash regularly to our operators, as well as for type, paper, ink, and so on, and cannot recognize as friends, those persons who are so negligent as to leave their accounts run for several years, when they are abundantly able to pay. We like to do business in a business way, and hope to be seconded by our friends.

Money Registered, can be sent by mail at our risk.

NEW BOOKS.—We invite attention to the advertisements of Geo. Bergstresser, in another column. The books are of a very valuable character.

DEATH OF MR. GADD.—John Gadd, Esq., Supervisor of the Eastern Division Pennsylvania Canal, died at his late residence in Johnstown, on Friday last.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.—Nothing of interest to the local reader has been before either House. A bill has been reported for the sale of the public works. It may pass after being amended. There is room for reform.

☞The freshets on the Susquehanna and other rivers, have occasioned a great destruction of property. The destruction has also been general in the State of New York.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Public Works have been greatly injured by the late rise in the Juniata river.

☞The "Farm Journal," published by Samuel Emlen & Co., Philadelphia, for February, is upon our table. It is an excellent number. We are surprised that this work is not more generally patronized by our farmers.

☞At the municipal election held in Lancaster City, on last Tuesday, Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Democrat, was elected Mayor by forty-two majority over the combined vote of his four competitors.

☞Col. Thomas A. Maguire, of Cambria, recently Clerk to the Supreme Court of Kansas, has returned from that Territory, and expresses his intention of remaining in Pennsylvania. He gives rather a hard account of Kansas, and of the way people have to live there. Judge Cunningham, he states, intends also to return to Pennsylvania.

GOV. JOHN BIGLER.—The Harrisburg *Keystone* of the 4th inst., says:—"After doing yeoman's service in his native State, where he happened to be on a visit, during the last Presidential campaign, this distinguished Democrat returned to the State of his adoption, where he was received with such evidence of earnest attachment and high personal regard as show the utter groundlessness of the rumors that were circulated here, prejudicial to his standing in California. By the papers from that State, we are gratified to observe, that his reception was most cordial and enthusiastic. A steamer was especially dispatched from Sacramento, the place of his residence, to San Francisco, crowded with personal friends to conduct him to his home. Multitudes assembled at the wharf to greet him, headed by the Mayor of the city. Addresses were delivered, a public entertainment given, and every demonstration made, showing him to be a popular favorite whose return occasioned general gladness."

☞Rev. W. S. H. Keys, late editor of the Tyrone Era, has been tried and convicted by the Blair County Court of assault and battery upon a young girl at Tyrone, and sentenced to three months confinement in the county prison. He was also indicted for an attempt to commit rape, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. It was but a year ago that he made himself notorious by his slanderous charges against clergymen not only of his own but of other denominations, but, we presume, he can now indulge in a little sympathy for the frailties of poor human nature. He is an object of pity.

By the way, is it not a remarkable fact that all these "Angel Gabriel's" turn out to be the worst characters. The Monk Leahy is now expiating the crime of murder in a western penitentiary—the "Angel Gabriel," Sr., died in prison while atoning for his crimes—the imprisonments of Barker & Co., and the universal reprobation in which they are held, all denote something. The "Juniors" have "illustrious predecessors" in whose footsteps to follow. Let them take warning.

☞LOST—Between Mr. Maguire's and the old Juniata bride, a black Victorine, lined with black silk. The finder will please leave the same at this office.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisements in to-day's GLOBE.

☞The following is the letter of Mr. Buchanan upon the Senator question:

WHEATLAND, Jan. 7, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:—Although I have always refrained from interfering in the choice of Senators by the Legislature, yet the highly confidential relations which a Pennsylvania President ought to sustain toward a Pennsylvania Senator, at the present moment, induces me to say a few words to you, as a valued friend, on the pending Senatorial election.

I learn that doubts have been expressed as to my preference among the candidates, and although my opinion may be entitled to little weight, I do not desire to be placed in an equivocal position on this or any other subject.

When asked, I have always said that I preferred Col. Forney, and I should esteem it a friendly act towards myself for any person, in or out of the Legislature, to support him.

At the same time, I desire to express my warm personal and political regard for Messrs. Robbins, Foster, Buckalew and Wright.

From the course pursued by Mr. Brodhead, for some years past, confidential relations between him and myself have ceased.

I have thus presented to you my views, so that if you should deem it necessary, you may speak my sentiments to such persons as may consider them of any value.

From your friend, very respectfully.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

HENRY S. MOTT, Esq.

The Duties of Postmasters.

We publish the annexed decisions of the Postmaster General, for the benefit of whom it may concern. The Postmaster General says:

"It is no part of the duty of a Postmaster to receive and deliver to subscribers any other newspapers than those which come in the mail, or to *put the address on newspapers sent to clubs*, or to *deliver them from a furnished list;* nor should he do either, even through *courtesy*, unless it may be done without interfering with the legitimate affairs of his office."

"It is not the duty of the Postmaster to place Postage Stamps upon circulars and other transient printed matter deposited for mailing in his office. This must be done by the sender.

"With regard to your second inquiry, I have to state, that in directing Postmasters to see that the provision of the law is carried out, which gives them the power to require them "to place Postage Stamps upon pre-paid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers," it was neither the intention nor expectation of the Postmaster General that it would throw upon Postmasters the labor of affixing Stamps to letters, where the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it for themselves. The main thing is for the Postmasters to keep themselves supplied with Stamps, that all persons having occasion to use, may readily obtain them."

A Warning to Everybody.

We intend to begin now a war of extermination against a set of scoundrels living in this city and in Albany, N. Y., who have been defrauding the country people out of their money for some time past. They have with the aid of a certain amount of money got their advertisements into the newspapers all over the country, or some of them publish a so-called newspaper, not larger than a sheet of common writing paper, and fill it with the vilest trash that ever went before a civilized world, and sell obscene and vulgar books that go out among the young of both sexes with about as good an effect as old Nick himself would have on the world if turned loose upon us without a God to protect us from his satanic clutches. Those men, calling themselves doctors, advertise remedies for Drunkenness for $2, Aromatic Æther for $3, Secret of increasing vegetables for $2, Magic Compass that will find gold where it never was, is, or can be, for $5; Secret of making old Horses and Cattle that are poor and as thin as a rail, young again and as fat as butter, for $2; Medicated Magic Ring, to make any body to love you, for $3; secret of making ugly and old people young and handsome, for $3; secret of making one's self invisible, and in the mean time do any thing you please, and still no one can see you, for $3; Philosopher's Secret, or how to make gold out of lead, brass, or copper, for $1 00, and numerous other doings of like character.

The sensible part of the community may ask if they can possibly sell such things? We tell you, yes, they have made fortunes by it, and are going on yet unmolested, swindling the poor country people out of thousands and tens of thousands. One glance at everything they advertise should convince the most illiterate, that these men were only swindlers, for what they pretend to do is opposed to every law of natural philosophy, and at once repugnant to common sense.

Still, these papers fall into the hands of the young, who know not the rascality abroad in the world, and such is their desire to obtain the secrets advertised by those men in Albany and this city, that if they cannot get the money to purchase them fairly, they would filch it from their parents. Still further, by selling such obscene books, they inflame the imagination of the young till they become libertines in the one case, or fall an easy prey to the seducer in the other!

Oh! friends, will you take warning? Parents, it may be your own dear children that are now being led on to ruin; look into the matter at once. These men are not Doctors—never would a true medical man stoop to such acts of villainy—they are men who, unwilling to earn an honest living by their former business, let it have been what it may, have sought to make money by this disgraceful outrage on society.—*N. Y. Penny Gazette.*

A TOAST.—At a Democratic celebration at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the following toast was read:

The Fremont party was christened by three thousand clergymen, educated by Charles Sumner, and clothed by bleeding Kansas; but was arrested by Illinois for treason, tried before Chief Justice Union Indiana on the bench, found guilty by New Jersey, hung by Pennsylvania between two black republicans New York and Ohio, and finally sent to the place of mourning and "solemn silence" by California.

☞A church for the deaf and dumb is about to be opened in New York—the first institution of the kind in this country where divine worship will be conducted by signs.

The New York Murder.

Between the hours of five o'clock on the evening of Friday the 30th, and eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the 31st of January, a foul murder was committed at the house 31 Bond street, New York, occupied by a woman named Cunningham, as a boarding house.—The family consisted of the woman Cunningham, two adult daughters, Helen and Augusta, two minor sons, John J. Eckel, a dealer in hides and tallow, and George V. Snodgrass, a clerk in a hardware store, boarders, and Hannah Carlin, a servant. Dr. Harvey Burdell, a dentist, and a man of considerable wealth, was the owner of the house, and occupied a room in it on the second floor as an office, with a bed-room attached to it, fronting on Bond street. He took his meals at the Lafarge House, and, after leaving his office about four o'clock on Friday afternoon, probably to dine, was not again seen by any person, according to the evidence taken up to this time, until he was discovered lying dead in a pool of blood, on the floor of his office, by the boy who made his fires, about eight o'clock on Saturday morning.

No person saw him return home, no person heard him go into his office, none of the members of the family whose evidence has been taken, heard any noise in the house during the night, and yet he was found dead in his office in the morning, with marks showing that he had been partly strangled, and sixteen wounds in his arms, neck and body, made with a knife or dirk. There were evidences of a struggle, too, for marks of blood appeared in different places on the floor and wall, some distance from where the body was lying, and one of his hands was cut, probably in warding off a blow. Still, so quietly was all this bloody work done that not a soul in the house heard the slightest noise. Hon. Daniel Ullman, who slept there that night, and who testifies that his slumbers are generally so light that he believes a very slight noise, for instance, the laying of a hand on the handle of his door, would wake him, heard nothing, and was only aroused by the cries of the women in the morning, after the murder was discovered.

One witness, Mr. Brooks, who resides opposite, testifies that as he was going to bed, about half past ten or a quarter to eleven o'clock, on Friday night, he heard a cry of murder. The first syllable (mur-) he says was distinct, the last syllable (der) in a guttural tone, like forced speaking. The cry was loud enough to be distinctly heard. No doubt, in our opinion, the murder was committed at this time, and the cry was uttered while the assassins (there must have been more than one) were attempting to strangle their victim. This will account for the difference of sound distinguished by Mr. Brooks between the utterance of the first and second syllables of murder. But, supposing the murder to have been committed before 11 o'clock, the mystery becomes still darker. At that hour, the inmates of the house had not all retired to bed, and it is inconceivable that the deed could have been done in such perfect silence as not to attract the attention of some of the family, if we believe them to be innocent of the crime and not voluntarily closing their ears—for, let it be understood, Dr. Burdell was assassinated before he had gone to bed, with all his clothes on; and, therefore, probably wide awake when the attack was made.

So intricate is the whole affair that we are obliged, in order to get even the slightest clue to it, to inquire into the relations which some of the family are said to have borne to the murdered man.

Emma Augusta Cunningham is said to be a widow of about forty years of age. Her reputed husband, on whose life there was an insurance of $10,000, died one day quietly in his chair, and she pocketed the insurance. Her character for virtue is represented to be bad. In short, she is said to have been the mistress of Dr. Burdell, and that, for some time past, there has been ill feeling between them in consequence of her having abstracted from his private drawer certain important papers. The doctor has even said to friends that he did not consider it safe to stay in the house with her. The man Eckel was evidently a favored lover, of Mrs. Cunningham, and entered heartily into all her schemes. The testimony is strong enough to warrant the belief that their love was not innocent. Indeed a strong suspicion is raised by the evidence that there was very little innocence in the house.

After the murder of the Doctor, Mrs. Cunningham produced, before the Coroner's inquest a certificate of marriage with him a few weeks ago—but the minister who married her and a servant who was present, have failed to recognize either the corpse or a daguerreotype likeness as the person to whom she was married, and the impression is strong that Eckel was the man, and that he assumed the name of Dr. Burdell for a particular purpose. If this should be proved to be the case, it would, in our opinion, go far towards fixing the murder on them. There is no doubt that Burdell was jealous of Eckel, or that he had cause to be. He was evidently tired of the people in his house, and had a written agreement from Mrs. Cunningham to leave the house on the first of May, which he certainly would not have desired if he had been married to her. This agreement was among the papers stolen from his private drawer, which he always kept locked, by Mrs. Cunningham. If we add to this an expression made by Eckel to Mrs. Cunningham at table one day, that "it would be little matter if he (the Doctor) did get a knock, if *it could be done handy*," we have pretty strong evidence that the inmates of the house were depraved, and that there was an unfriendly feeling towards the Doctor—of whose company they were evidently tired, and a portion of whose money they desired to possess. By the way this latter idea we derive from other testimony which we have not room to publish.

Having thus given a brief summary of the case as it stands, we subjoin an analysis of the evidence down to Thursday evening, from the New York *Herald*, with which our readers must, for the present, be satisfied.

1. The fact of the murder, which is admitted.

2. The circumstances previous to the murder, and on the night and morning after it. A large amount of evidence is brought forward to show that there was a bad state of feeling between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel. The servants testify to improper conduct on the part of Mrs. C. and Eckel. It appears that the Doctor hated the whole party, and they all had ill feeling against the Doctor. The antecedents of Mrs. Cunningham, are proved to have been bad. A neighbor swears that he heard the cry of murder before eleven, when all the inmates of the house, except the servants, were up.—The servant swears that she was awakened by an unusual noise, and this was probably in her first light sleep. Other neighbors swear they did not hear the cry of murder, or smell the odor of burning woollen described by Doctor and Mrs. Main.

But these, without a more perfect chain of circumstances, are matters of no great weight. As yet the chain is incomplete. No weapon has been found, nor any direct clue to the murderers. It has been suggested that the wounds might have been inflicted with a table knife. In the case of Lord William Russell, who was murdered by his *valet*, a rigid search for the weapon was made, and it was finally ascertained to have been a table knife, which had been cleaned with flannel, and a chemical analysis gave traces of blood on the blade. This knife was found in its usual place, with the house cutlery. At present, there are only two circumstances upon which to found the theory that the murder was committed by the persons in the house. The first is the intimacy between Eckel and the mistress or wife of Burdell—the second is the enmity existing between Burdell and all other parties. The matter as to whether they, being in the house, would be more likely to commit the murder than one from without—whether it could be done without their hearing the cries and struggles of the victim, are of no great consequence in a legal point of view.

The testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, that Mrs. Cunningham endeavored to embroil them with Dr. Burdell, tells strongly against Mrs. C. Her conduct may have arisen from jealousy, or she may have hoped that Stevens, in his rage at his wife's infidelity, would kill Burdell. The evidence of Mrs. Seymour yesterday corroborates that of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens in part. Mr. Frazer, the President of the Artizans' bank, swears that, about a week before the murder, Burdell showed to him a written settlement of all his difficulties with Mrs. C., and this evidence tends to complicate the matter still further. The testimony of the servant would go to prove that there was bad feeling between Burdell and Mrs. C. within a day or two of the murder.

The testimony taken during the early part of yesterday, was chiefly that of persons who resided in the neighborhood. They knew nothing and saw nothing bearing upon this case. The remainder of the evidence taken yesterday bears chiefly upon the personal history and business affairs of Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham. So far, the case against them is defective in several material points.

Mr. Ullman scrutinized Mrs. C. and her daughters carefully, and thinks that their behaviour was such as it probably would be had they been entirely innocent. The boy Burchell says that Mrs. C. looked sad before the murder was discovered, whereas she generally had a pleasant word and smile for him. Snodgrass says that Eckel told him to say nothing about the matter, but it does not appear that S. knew anything. Eckel said certainly as little as possible, so did Mrs. C.

Pennsylvania Rail Road.

We take the following from the Annual Report of the Company:

"The whole surplus profits at the close of the year 1856, would then be $748,940.81, from which, however, should be deducted the sum of $165,000, required to meet the payment of coupons and taxes due on the first day of this year; leaving $572,940 61 as the actual surplus on the first day of January, 1857. This amount has been carried to the credit of a "contingent fund," and sixty-five thousand dollars of that fund have been invested in the purchase of $100,000 of the first Mortgage Bonds of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bonds which the Board consider a safe investment.

"The earnings from freight during the year 1856 were $3,244,291 57 being an increase over the year 1855 of $438,985 62. The through tonnage amounted to 165,163 tons and the local tonnage (including the coal) to 288,829 tons, being an increase of 95,790 tons on the local, and a decrease of 6809 tons on the through tonnage. The aggregate tonnage for the year was 454,992 tons, in which is included 190,344 tons of gas, and other coals. During the first six months of the year (the greater portion of which time the Ohio river was navigable) the increase of through freights over the same period of 1855 was 43,743 tons, and the decrease in the last half of the year, as compared with the same period in the previous year, was 50,552 tons.

The falling off in the through tonnage in the latter half of 1855 is chiefly owing to the low stage of water in the Ohio river; to compensate for which the existing condition of our western railroad connection affords no adequate relief. Another obstacle in the way of increasing the through freight, already referred to, is the policy pursued by the State in imposing a duty of one dollar per gross ton, thus driving the produce of the West by other routes to the sea board, by depriving this company of the ability to reduce rates so as to draw the tonnage through Pennsylvania. To this discrimination against the Pennsylvania route between the East and West may also be added the expenses resulting from the use of the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road as a part of the through line.

From the Washington Union of Friday.

The Funeral Obsequies at the Capitol.

The public having been previously notified through the city papers that the formal announcement of the death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, would be made in the two branches of Congress yesterday, and that the remains of the lamented deceased would be taken to the hall of the house of representatives prior to their removal to the congressional burying ground, at an early hour yesterday morning thousands of our citizens repaired to the capitol to witness the solemn and imposing ceremonies. The crowd in the house of representatives was immense. The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity, and on this occasion the rules of the house were so far relaxed as to extend to a large number of ladies the privileges of the floor. After the customary preliminary business had been disposed of, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, rose in his seat, and in a voice trembling with emotion announced the death of his friend and colleague. He spoke of the deceased as he knew him from intimate personal knowledge, first entering upon the busy scenes of life as a lawyer; then as a member of his state legislature; then as leading a company of his neighbors to distant fields of glory, at the summons of his country; then as a representative in congress; and then as husband, father, and friend.—The faltering words of the eloquent speaker came fresh, and pure, and unbidden from the heart, and produced a sensation which has seldom been experienced in a legislative hall. Mr. Keitt was followed by Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, who in the course of his impressive remarks bore eager testimony to the gallantry and heroism of the deceased in the Mexican war. He was followed by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, who, although he had been a decided and even prominent political opponent of the deceased, could not forego this opportunity of testifying to his high social worth as illustrated in instances which placed his warm, generous, impulsive and chivalrous nature in the most conspicuous as in the most attractive light. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, next spoke. The district which he represented adjoined that of the deceased. He knew him well—the warmth and tenacity of his friendships, his self-sacrificing spirit, his undaunted heroism, and child-like gentleness. Other gentlemen had spoken of the deceased as a lawyer, a legislator, and a soldier; but Mr. Clingman simply wished to speak of him as he was at home; and to say (said Mr. C.) that he was idolized by his constituents would be to give only a feeble expression to the feeling of proud affection which they ever entertained towards their gifted, gallant, but now lost representative. After some further remarks by Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, the resolutions of condolence and respect which had been previously offered by Mr. Keitt were unanimously adopted, and the house then took an informal recess with the view of affording the necessary time to bring the remains of the deceased to the hall of the house, where it had been arranged the religious exercises should take place prior to their removal to their temporary resting place already designated.

During the brief recess, the area in front of the speaker's desk was arranged for the reception of the distinguished dead. Chairs were brought in for the committee of arrangements, the pall-bearers, and the other high officers of the government who were to form the funeral cortege. At a quarter of two o'clock, the speaker, in a mourning scarf, took his chair. Nearly at the same time, the sergeant-at-arms, similarly attired, made his appearance, and thus silently made known the arrival of the body at the capitol. Members and spectators at this moment looked eagerly and anxiously towards the main entrance. The first person seen to enter was a venerable looking gentleman, of tall and commanding person, who was immediately recognized as the president elect. Unaccompanied he proceeded down the main aisle—all eyes following him—and took one of the seats to the right of the speaker. The justices of the supreme court, in their full robes, were then announced, and were escorted by officers of the house to the seats which had been assigned them. They were followed by the justices and officers of the court of claims.—Then came the committee of arrangements, the pall-bearers, and the body in a highly-finished rosewood coffin, at the head of which was a wreath of natural flowers. The president of the United States, the members of his cabinet, and his private secretary were next announced, and, in the arrangement of their seats, the president elect was placed between president Pierce and secretary Marcy. Finally, the members and officers of the Senate were announced, the president of the senate taking his seat by the side of the speaker of the house.

The religious exercises were then opened by the venerable chaplain of the house, who offered up a most solemn and appropriate prayer to the throne of grace. He afterwards improved the occasion by a short address, which seemed to touch all hearts by its earnestness and unaffected simplicity.—The exercises were closed by an impressive prayer from the chaplain of the senate, when the funeral procession was formed in the order as given in another part of the paper.

The proceedings in the senate were equally as impressive as those in the house. As soon as that body was informed of the action taken by the house, most feeling and eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the deceased by Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, and Mr. Toombs, of Georgia. Indeed, so deeply moved was the latter gentleman, that, after speaking for a few minutes, his emotions became too great for utterance, and he was compelled to sit down—his moistened eyes and heaving chest revealing what his tongue had failed to express. His whole audience partook of his emotions.

[From the Steuben Farmer's Advocate.]

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Turpentine Explosion---A Whole Family Burned.

A shocking calamity occurred at the house of the Rev. E. H. Havens, a Wesleyan Methodist clergyman, residing about four miles south of this village, on Wednesday afternoon, 21st inst., whereby three persons were killed and a fourth injured beyond recovery. It appears that Mr. Havens was engaged in the preparation of a balsam, of which the principal ingredient was spirits of turpentine. He had about two gallons of this fluid and a quantity of rosin boiling together in an open vessel upon the stove. By some means fire was communicated to the inflammable mixture, and while Mr. H. was endeavoring to convey it out of doors, an explosion took place, scattering the burning fluid over the persons of himself, his wife and three children, who were in the room, and setting fire to the building.

Mr. Charles Brundage, a near neighbor, who was engaged in work not far from the house, hearing cries of distress, went to ascertain the cause. The scene as described by him must be truly heart rending. On gaining entrance to the house, he found Mrs. Havens lying upon the floor with every particle of clothing burnt off. Mr. Havens was partly sitting in a corner and calling for assistance. The oldest daughter, aged 15, threw herself on a bed in an adjoining room and smothered the flames, thereby saving her life. She is badly burnt, but will probably recover. Another daughter aged two years and a son aged five were also lying upon the floor with their clothing almost burnt off.

The force of the explosion was so great as to shatter every window in the house.

They were carefully placed in the sleigh of Mr. Brundage and taken to his house, where they received every attention and care that could be bestowed, but without hope of saving their lives. Mrs. Havens died at 9 o'clock P. M., of the same day; the youngest daughter at 2 A. M., of the 22d., and the father at 9 A. M., of the same day.

Two other children, who were at school, are thus at one blow deprived of father and mother. Their situation commends itself to the sympathies of the charitable.

Mr. Havens' age was thirty-six; his wife's thirty-three. The funeral ceremonies took place on Friday of last week, at Mr. Brundage's house. The remains of the deceased were taken to North Conhoction, in this county, for interment, of which place Mr. Havens was formerly a resident.

The Late Archbishop of Paris and the Actress.

The Paris correspondent of the *Court Journal* writes:—Many stories are related of the kindness and benevolence which distinguished the late Archbishop; and his universal interest for all classes may be judged by the story of Stella Collas, the new tragic actress, whose *debut* at the Francais took place a very short time ago. The history of this young lady is closely connected with that of the Archbishop. Strange as it may appear, he was her first patron, the first who drew her from obscurity, and by whose means her talent first became known. The child of a republican journalist, she beheld herself abandoned by all when her father was condemned to transportation to Lambessa. With no other protection than that afforded by the kindness of a little knot of workmen to whom her father was known, she remained for some months after his departure entirely dependent on the kindness of a poor family, who willingly undertook the burden of her maintenance for the sake of the principles for which her father suffered. It was at this time that Stella, attending the catachism of St. Marguerite, was struck by the exhortation of the cure, who recommended trust in God and confidence in the Archbishop, upon the subject of all anxieties and troubles of the spirit.—The little maid returned home and pondered on this advice. She thought that none were so unhappy as herself, none needed such entire faith in God, or such confidence in the Archbishop. She was just then twelves years old. She wrote to his holiness requesting an audience, and was answered by the printed official letter appointing an hour for her reception. Without confiding her secret to any living soul, she repaired to the Archbishopric at the time appointed. She was attired in her best—a white muslin cap and a frock of white percale; and when she applied for admission, the porter laughed at her absurdity. The sight of the letter she brought, however, soon caused the doors to fly open, and she was ushered through the long suits of saloons with as much respect as though she had arrived with a numerous attendance. But when the door of the drawing room opened, and she was ushered into the presence of his holiness, her courage somewhat failed her. Many good looking gentlemen were in the room; and one in particular, with a violet cape and golden cross upon his bosom, inspired her with intense veneration. The astonishment of the assembly may be imagined. But her story was well told, and interesting, for nature spoke through her childish accents and her timid voice. She told the story of her sufferings and of her belief in the omnipotence of the Archbishop with so much artless truth, that the company became interested in the child beyond measure. She asked for her father's pardon—that was all. She knew that his holiness would grant it.—She would be eternally grateful, for he was suffering exile, and would surely die. Meantime, one of the company in particular was taking more heed than all the rest, of the tone and manner of the discourse, where nature spoke with exquisite eloquence. This was the prelate with the violet robes and cross of gold. It was the Bishop of Nancy a patron of the arts, and artist himself to his very fingers' ends. He felt the artist's sympathy with this lonely and deserted child; and, bidding her draw near, he asked if she possessed accomplishments of any sort, and what she had been taught. The spark was lighted; he was right; she could repeat whole tirades from Racine and Corneille, from Moliere and from Marivaux. She recited the "Songs d'Athalie," and the monologue of "Iphigenie"—whole scenes of Moliere, with many personages—making the grave assembly alternately weep with pity and then shake with laughter. The child returned home; but the evening had not passed before the carriage of Samson, the stage director of the Francais drove up to the humble door of the house wherein she lodged, and the next day beheld her installed in the family of the comedian, of which she remains a member to this day. The committee of the Theatre Francais has generally paid all the expenses of her education, and she is now enabled to earn her own livelihood besides enabling her father to live with comfort in his exile. No wonder then that Stella has been unable to appear since the catastrophe which has deprived her of her first patron—the guide and counsellor through whose liberal feeling and freedom from bigotry she was first enabled to make her talents known.

Damage by Ice in the Susquehanna.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The late thaw has raised the Susquehanna and all its tributaries, and carried off the ice with great violence. Considerable damage has been done to property along the banks of the river.

Between this place and Middletown the ice has been heaped up along the shore, and in many places it covers the track of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, in piles of ten or twelve feet in height. It is feared that a good deal of damage has been done to the road.

Travel is completely suspended. The Express train, which started from here this morning, for Philadelphia, had to return.

SECOND DESPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The ice is rushing down the Susquehanna in huge masses, and with great violence. The piers of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge are giving way, and fears are entertained that the bridge will be destroyed before evening.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE.—The Phillipine islands were swept by a hurricane in October last, which destroyed more than ten thousand houses within a circuit of eighty leagues around Manilla. In that place alone three thousand five hundred houses were reduced to a heap of ruins.

☞A horrible state of things exists in Springfield, Ill. The inhabitants fear that town will be depopulated, as it is reported there are but twelve marriageable women in the city, and eleven of them are already engaged! The Springfield papers are calling for reinforcements.

☞The Ohio River towns and cities are all out of coal; the long continued low water in the river having prevented the proper supplies.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.—The Flour market continues very dull, there is no variation in prices. Sales of about 1000 barrels at $8 37½ ₰ barrel for standard brands and $8 for a fancy lot of Extra family. The sales to the trade are within these figures. Rye Flour is steady at $4,75, and Corn Meal at $3.50 ₰ barrel.

GRAIN—But little Wheat offered and prime lots are wanted. Sales of 2000 barrels in lots at $1,48@$1,50 ₰ barrel for good Pennsylvania Red, and $1,58@$1,62 for White.—The former rate for poor quality. Rye sells at 82 cents.—Corn is in better demand, with large sales of old yellow at 68@70 cents. Oats sell at 16@17 cents ₰ bushel.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Express Notice.

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857. Agent.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

On the 3d instant, by Rev. J. W. Haughawout, Mr. ALEXANDER ALLISON, of Mill Creek, and Miss MARY JANE WALDSMITH, of West township, Huntingdon county.

On the 5th, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSTON and Miss ARRABELLA J. DOPP, all of Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

On the 3d inst., in Huntingdon, by Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. HENRY SUMMERS, of Markiesburg and Miss ELIZABETH SHULTS of Spruce Creek, both of Huntingdon county.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN SWANGER, of Huntingdon county, and Miss RACHAEL BURGEN, of Mifflin, Juniata county, Pa.

On the 5th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, in this borough, by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr JOHN STEWARD and Miss AMANDA R. GIBBONEY, all of Barree township, Huntingdon county.

By the same, on the same day, at the Huntingdon House, in this borough, Mr. HENRY STAHL and Miss MARY ANN WALKER, all of West township, Huntingdon county.

By the same, on the same day, at McConnellstown, Mr. WILSON WATKINS and Miss HARRIETT VANDEVANDER, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 2nd instant. by the Rev. A. B. Clarke, Mr. KING MCLANAHAN and Miss MARY MARTIN, all of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

DIED,

On Monday, 2d February, 1857, at his residence in Alexandria, WILLIAM MEALY, aged about 62 years.

In Huntingdon, January 31st, WILLIE E., son of S. T. and S. J. Brown, aged 5 months and 5 days.

A little flower sprung up in our pathway,
A bud that scarce op'd for the dew:
Too fragile to live, in this cold, dreary world,
It faded and sank from our view.

We mourn thy departure, we grieve for thy love,
But still 'mid our sorrows there comes a swee' joy,
For released from all pain in the bright world above,
We behold with the seraphs our loved angel boy.

Then farewell, dear Willie, a few fleeting years
Shall release us from earth with all sorrows and sighs,
Then gladly we'll haste from the dark vale of tears
And embrace our sweet babe in the wide spreading skies.

40 BUSHELS CLOVERSEED just received and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.
Huntingdon, February 11, 1857.

PROPOSALS.—The County Commissioners will receive proposals for building a frame stable at the Jail 20 by 26 feet, 15 feet high. Also for a brick privy in the Court House yard. Proposals will be received up to 1 o'clock on Friday the 20th inst. Plan and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners office on said day. By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.
February 11, 1857.

ESTATE OF CHARLES BROTHERLINE, dec'd.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor to distribute the assets or remaining fund belonging to the Estate of said deceased, in whose hands soever the same may be, to and among the heirs, and persons entitled to receive the same, will attend at his office, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, March 17, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for that purpose. The heirs of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are hereby notified that they are required to present their claims before said Auditor, on said day, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.
February 11, 1857-it.

SHERMAN'S VALLEY & BROAD TOP RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for President and Directors of this Company, was held at the Warm Springs in Perry county, on the 4th inst., which resulted as follows, to wit:

Votes polled.....1038.
PRESIDENT—Gen'l A. P. WILSON, unanimous.
DIRECTORS:
Gen'l Geo. W. Speer.....1938 votes.
Col. J. M. Woodburn.....1923 "
John Sharrer.....1915 "
Wm. L. Beale.....1898 "
James Galbraith.....1772 "
William J. Kirk.....1658 "
Hon. H. Fetter.....1629 "
Thos. Morley.....1566 "
H. H. Etter.....1388 "
David Mickey.....1372 "
Gen. Wm. H. Miller.....1847 "
Geo. Chesnut.....1355 "

P. SHIVELY, Secretary.
February 11, 1857.

STRAY HOG.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Walker township, about the 1st of August last, a White Hog, supposed to be 10 or 11 months old. There are no marks upon the hog. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

JOHN BUTLER.
Walker tp., Feb. 9, 1857.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Estate of Sample Fleming, dec'd.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, we will expose to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

A Lot of Ground adjoining the borough of Alexandria, bounded by the Juniata River, lands of I. Graffius and others, containing three acres more or less.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. JAMES S. FLEMING,
JOHN FLEMING,
February 11, 1857. Administrators.

A CARD.—To Teachers and all whom it may Concern: The undersigned are making preparations to open a Normal School in Huntingdon County; and we design making it a permanent Institution. The Instructors will be persons who have been educated in Normal schools, and who are known to be eminent in their profession—in the didactic art. Our advertisement will appear as soon as our correspondence with the Faculty can be completed. We desire to open the school in April.

ALBERT OWEN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1857. F. H. LANE.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell the HOUSE and THREE LOTS OF GROUND he now occupies in the North East corner of the borough of Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame, nearly new. For further information enquire of A. J. WHITE.
February 11, 1857.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANEGAR respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and friends that she will continue, as heretofore, to give lessons on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence in the old Presbyterian Church, or at the residence of pupils in town.

She is in monthly receipt of all the new music published at the first musical houses in the country, and will furnish pupils and others with any piece required.

She will also teach the German and French languages. Numerous references given.

Huntingdon, February 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company: That the Court of Huntingdon county at the January term, 1857, directed to be paid to creditors one and a half per cent. on their claims on which former dividends have been declared—which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents. JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.
Spruce Creek, Feb. 4, 1857.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON from the eighth day of January, 1856, to the tenth day of January 1857, including both days.

RECEIPTS:

Amount in Treasury at last settlement			$474 86	
Charles Green	1851	West	7 00	
Robert Peterson	1853	Dublin	2 00	
William Smith	"	Union	99 45	
William Couch	1854	Barree	153 62	
John Laport	"	Franklin	30 00	
Joseph Douglass	"	Walker	75 00	
William Hutchison	"	Warriorsmark	9 47	
John Smith	1855	Barree	510 06	
Christian Miller	"	Brady	347 92	
John Bowman	"	Cass	139 22	
Wm. Cunningham	"	Clay	312 22	
David Etnier	"	Cromwell	310 65	
William Appleby	"	Dublin	292 01	
Alexander Ewing	"	Franklin	718 92	
Andrew Decker	"	Henderson	53 19	
J. M. Simpson	"	Huntingdon	366 44	
John Beaver	"	Hopewell	250 00	
Thomas Osborn	"	Jackson	646 50	
Abraham Isenberg	"	Morris	654 22	
Abraham Grubb	"	Penn	126 28	
Peter Piper	"	Porter	722 11	
John McKinstry	"	Shirley	559 09	
Benedict Stevens	"	Springfield	194 84	
Samuel Parsons	"	Tell	256 32	
Benj. F. Baker	"	Tod	378 20	
William Chilcote	"	Union	37 85	
John Thompson	"	Walker	601 00	
William Wray	"	Warriorsmark	614 71	
Mordecai Henry	"	West	1320 15	
Joseph Forrest	1856	Barree	300 00	
George Rurert	"	Brady	508 23	
Samuel Pheasant	"	Cass	325 00	
David Heck	"	Clay	200 00	
Frederick Harman	"	Cromwell	221 12	
Jacob Hunt	"	Dublin	250 00	
Samuel Wigton	"	Franklin	669 00	
William V. Miller	"	Henderson	418 12	
William Rothrock	"	Huntingdon	754 21	
Jacob Summers	"	Hopewell	570 48	
Solomon Hamer	"	Jackson	141 00	
Benj. F. Wallace	"	Morris	466 00	
George Garner	"	Penn	616 00	
John N. Swoope	"	Porter	536 24	
Joseph Miller	"	Shirley	547 00	
Benjamin Long	"	Shirleysburg	106 95	
Jacob Booher	"	Springfield	113 80	
Samuel Hackedorn	"	Tell	200 00	
Andrew J. Dunlap	"	Tod	360 00	
David Pheasant	"	Union	225 00	
Joseph Isenberg	"	Walker	347 00	
Henry Grazier	"	Warriorsmark	815 00	
William Moore	"	West	716 65	
Nicholas Corbin	"	Cassville	86 73	
Amount of County tax on unseated lands			419 59	
" School	"	"	208 57	
" Road	"	"	263 76	
Redemption money	"	"	160 52	
Fines, Jury Fees, &c., collected by Shff. Greenland,			564 43	
Fines collected by Justice Snare			26 34	
Of Samuel Wigton to pay off Bond for Poor House farm			750 00	
Of Signor Blitz for use of the court house			3 00	
Balance due County Treasurer			1274 58	
			$23427 62	

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General, Prot'y, Shff., and witness fees on criminal prosecutions		363 00
Constables, for making returns, advertising spring elections, &c.		381 92
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Crier, &c.		2468 37
Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks of Elections		1305 34
Assessors Orders		966 25
Inquisitions on dead bodies		62 69
Road and bridge views	417 00	
" damages Joseph Forrest	100 00	
" " Isaac Peightal	40 00	557 00
BRIDGE ORDERS:		
George Couch for bridge at Neff's mill,	749 49	
Cunningham and Harrison for bridge across Stone Creek	875 00	
D. Blair for bridge at Blair's mill	560 00	
John Gaghagan for repairing bridge below Alexandria	206 60	
Geo. Lamp for securing lumber of bridge at Huntingdon carried away by the storm, and delivering it at Huntingdon	150 00	2601 09
COMMISSIONERS:		
Thomas Hamer	206 60	
Benjamin K. Neff	131 00	
Jacob Baker	162 50	
Henry L. McCarthy	18 60	
Auditors for 1855	46 00	
Clerk to Commissioners in full for 1855, 75 00		
" " " 1856, 325 00		
John Reed, Esq., Attorney to Commissioners in full for 1855	10 00	
On account for 1856	20 00	993 50
INTEREST ON COUNTY BONDS:		
William B. Leas	247 50	
William Orbison, Esq.	180 00	
William P. Orbison, Esq.	60 00	
George C. Bucher	60 00	
John R. Gosnell	165 72	
Thomas Fisher	114 00	
A. B. Crewet	15 50	
J. S. Stewart, Esq.	7 50	850 22
C. UNTY BONDS PAID AS FOLLOWS:		
William B. Leas	2560 00	
James G. Doyle	532 00	3092 00
TREASURER OF STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM:		
David Brotherline	217 69	
John Madden	135 12	352 81
For coal, wood, light, &c., for court house and jail		173 19
Fisher & McMurtrie, merchandize for court house and jail		33 62
Sundry individuals, repairs to court house and jail		63 46
Medical attendance on prisoners in jail		50 25
Levi Murrels, attending sick in jail		5 00
Samuel Africa, burying Mrs. Harker		4 00
M. F. Campbell, Esq., for Prothonotary's fees, Stationary for Court and blank books for Prothonotary's office		173 17
Assessment books and duplicates for Comm'rs Office and blank books for Register's Office, &c.		63 27
Joshua Greenland, Shff. for summoning jurors, conveying convicts to penitentiary, boarding prisoners, &c., for the years '55 and 56		954 03
Graffus Miller, Sheriff, on account for same		50 00
FOR COUNTY PRINTING:		
William Lewis, for 1856	96 50	
John A. Nash, " "	129 75	
Wm. Brewster, for 1855 and 1856	205 95	432 20
POSTAGE:		
William Lewis	30 76	
Wild Cat and Fox scalps, premium for 1856	370 74	
School tax on unseated lands paid in 1856	254 26	
Road tax on unseated lands paid in 1856,	159 76	
Redemption money on unseated lands, paid in 1856	160 52	574 54
Refunding orders to sundry persons		122 80
Insurance on bridge at Huntingdon		7 80
Scrubbing and cleaning court house and privy	25 00	
Washing for prisoners in jail	25 00	50 00
Directors of the Poor for the year 1856		5593 38
Treasurer's commission on 45414.58		681 22
		$23427 62

In testimony of the correctness of the above, we hereunto subscribe our names and affix the seal of said County, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1857.

BENJ. K. NEFF,
JACOB BAKER.
H. L. McCARTHY, } Comm'rs.

ATTEST: HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.
February 4, 1857.

We, the undersigned Auditors, of Huntingdon County Penn'a., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle, and adjust according to law, the account of A. B. Crewit, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the orders of the Commissioners, and the receipts for the same, for, and during the past year, and find a balance due the said Treasurer, by the county, of twelve hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Given under our hands, at the Commissioners Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, the 10th day of January, 1857.

PERRY MOORE,
WILLIAM MOORE, } Auditors.
JAMES CREE,

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY POOR HOUSE, from January 2, 1856, until January 7, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

DR.

County Treasury for am't drawn to Dec. 6, 1856,	$5593 38	
Do. for am't drawn on orders, Jan. 6, 1857,	1880 95	
To Jas. Murphy, former Steward, sundry items detailed in his account,	201 51	
W. Glasgow, present steward, cash received for fines,	6 37	
W. Glasgow, cash received from J. Lutz, on acc't R. McCormick,	13 77	
W. Glasgow, Levi Evans' Due Bill,	12 39	
	$7798 37	

CR.

EXPENDITURES.

By sundry expenses on farm and for farming, viz:		
By Geo. P. Wakefield, for cloversead and locust posts,	37 50	
J. L. Junkin, for harness and repairing,	20 00	
H. Brewster, ¾ ton of plaster,	7 12½	
Israel Graffius, 1 plow, &c.,	14 75	
J. G. Lightner, for corn, oats and bran,	32 24	
D. Whittaker, 1 yoke oxen,	90 00	
Thomas McGarvey, wheat and rye for seed,	11 50	
Wm. McNite, rye and corn for feed,	14 00	
David Douglass, one stock hog,	3 15	
Sundry persons, blacksmithing,	49 30½	
D. Myers, blacksmithing, debt of '55,	19 95	
Jas. Murphy, steward, sundries detailed in his account,	580 74	880 26
EXPENDED FOR PROVISIONS:		
By T. E. Orbison, for 1217 lbs Pork at 7c., debt of 1855,	85 19	
John Jacobs, beef, mutton, &c., debt of 1855,	49 30	
Wm. McNite, 153¼ bushels wheat at 125c,	191 46	
Same, bal. due, 1st January 1856,	3 50	
J. L. Junkin, grain in ground,	22 50	
T. McGarvey, butcher, meat through summer,	66 60½	
J. Jacobs, meat through summer,	31 50	
J. Cresswell & Co., bacon, &c.	10 58	
Sundry persons, 4685 pounds beef,	233 80	
" 3771 " pork,	246 06	
D. Umbenour, bill of meat, balance,	3 86	
J. Murphy, steward, sundries detailed in his account,	99 59	1004 03½
SUNDRY PERSONS FOR MERCHANDISE:		
By Jas G. Lightner, for merchandise, per bills, in part debt of '55,	205 41	
John Bare, for same,	150 94	
Doyle, Foust & Co., same,	109 62	
Wm. B. Leas, "	99 43	
Samuel Mattern, "	44 16½	
J. & W. Saxton, "	15 31	
Samuel L. Glasgow, "	13 34	
John Long & Co., "	30 88	
John W. Smith, "	34 10	
Wm. A. Fraker, "	10 01	
John H. Lightner, " drugs,	11 29½	
J. Greenland, Esq., "	38 04	
David Etnier, "	16 00	
Isett, Wigton & Co., " balance,	6 23	
T. E. Orbison, " "	39 28	
J. Murphy, steward, sundries, as detailed in his account,	22 94	847 49
EXPENSES FOR OUT DOOR PAUPERS:		
By sundry persons for medicine and attendance on out door paupers,	224 58½	
Do. for 11 coffins, &c., for o. d. p.,	53 60	
Do. for relief and support furnished out door paupers, about 56 cases,	999 69½	
Jas. Murphy, steward, sundry expenses, for do., per his account,	209 29½	1487 17½
REMOVALS TO AND FROM THE HOUSE:		
By S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, delivering paupers, at sundry times,	27 47	
J. Graffius, Petersburg, do.	18 35	
A. Isenberg, Morris, 2 paupers,	13 12	
J. H. Stonecroad, Birmingham, 1 do.,	8 37	
David Kinch, 1 do.,	7 97	
David Shoup, Tod, 1 do.,	6 10	
M. Houscholder, Alexandria, 1 do.,	5 77	
A. Isenberg, Morris, 1 do.,	5 17	
Sundry persons, 9 do.,	38 75	
Justices Peace for official fees, orders of moval,	12 26½	
Jas Murphy, steward, for sundry charges detailed in his account,	199 92½	253 06
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT HARRISBURG:		
By J. Murphy, steward, cash paid for keeping 4 subjects, as per account rendered,		472 37
INCIDENTAL & MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:		
By sundry persons cash paid, debt '55,	103 55	
Mrs. S. Burket, cash paid sun.	249 12¼	
Sundry persons, printing,	54 75	
M. S. Harrison, tin ware,	24 08	
Jonathan Davis, stocking yarn,	19 92	
D. Blair, Esq., fees in procuring land warrants,	20 00	
Sundry persons, shoemaking,	41 09	
Peter Mayers, tailoring,	7 49½	
D. Bergstresser, leather,	38 04½	
W. A. Hudson, Insurance fees,	19 50	
Joseph Kough, coopering,	10 37	
Ephraim Doyle, balance on account of making coffins, &c.,	5 20	
H. Brewster, stove rent, &c.,	3 45	
Martha Moseley, kitchen labor, balance on account,	33 22	
Sundry persons, repairing, &c.	6 53	
J. Murphy, steward, sundries as detailed in his account,	597 80½	1233 13
SALARIES:		
By Dr. J. G. Lightner, for salary as attending Physician, debt of 1855,	52 50	
J. P. Murphy, 1 year's salary as clerk, debt of 1855,	40 00	
D. Blair, Esq., 1 year's salary as Counsel, debt of '55,	20 00	
Same for 1856,	20 00	
Dr. W. O. Baldwin, 9 months as attending physician, 1856,	150 00	
M. J. McKennon, 3 months do.	50 00	
J. Murphy, 1 year, as steward, 1856,	400 00	
H. Brewster, do. clerk,	50 00	
Samuel Mattern, services as Director, up to October 7, 1856,	106 80	
J. A. Shade, do. to January 6, '57,	68 00	
K. L. Green, do. to January 6, '57,	59 60	
J. Gibboney, do. to January 6, '57,	38 40	1055 30
J. Murphy, balance due him at last settlement,	433 02	
Wm. Glasgow, balance of his account to square,	132 53	565 55
		$7798 37

1857. January 6, To Wm. Glasgow, Steward, for balance of account, as per contra, $132 53

STEWARD'S STATEMENT. JAS. MURPHY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

DR. To—

Co. Treasury, for orders drawn at sundry times,	$2194 17
Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, rent, &c., rec'd from him,	36 70
J. Brewster, for 56 lbs lard sold him,	7 00
J. B. Kidder, for 52 lbs ditto,	6 75
Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, for cash received,	11 37½
Cash received from a pauper,	1 90
Blair Co. Alms House, for cash received,	10 82
Dr. W. O. Baldwin, for pauper labor,	1 00
Samuel Backus, Esq., cash for fines,	3 68
Lancaster Poor House, for cash,	25 00
D. Bergstresser, cash refunded, error in settlement,	11 00
Wm. Giles, Esq., for cash for fines,	2 68
K. L. Green, 3 axe handles sold him	37½
C. Wigton, cash for 1 pair gloves,	37½
Westmoreland County Alms House, for keeping Susan Davis,	21 50
M. G. Collins, for coopering,	36
Mrs. C. Fraker, for cow sold to her.	29 00
Wm. Bell, pauper, for his land warrant, 80 acres, 90c. per acre,	72 00
Ab'm Lewis, for horse sold to him,	50 00
CR.	$2485 68½
By sundry Expenditures for use of House, &c.,	$433 02
By balance due at last settlement, as per statement,	$433 02
J. Lutz, for bill printing per receipt,	3 00
A. Lewis, freight on Lamb's goods,	4 25
J. C. Sechler, for charges on ditto,	2 07
Samuel Bowman, for lot of carpenter tools,	5 40
Jonathan Davis, for stocking yarn,	5 00
Rob't McCormack, for labor done,	75
Isaac McDonathen, for shoemaking,	3 75
Cash paid for shaving soap,	23
Walker & Sons, for ½ dozen Iron bedsteads,	42 00
Cash paid for use of house, 2 En.,	3 20
" " " "	1 10
E. Lamb, for cash sent to New York to redeem her goods,	15 00
L. A. Myers, carpenter work, balance,	1 40
Cash paid for use of house,	95
" " "	1 21
" " "	64
Mrs. Smith for stone crocks,	1 00
Samuel Curts, for altering hogs,	88
Cash paid for use of house,	1 12½
Ellen Smith for kitchen labor,	1 00
John Smith for removing graveyard,	10 00
Wm. Plum, for assisting in ditto,	3 00
Cash paid for use of house,	98
"	35
I. McDonathan for shoemaking, cash on account,	2 00
D. Bergstresser, for leather, on account,	5 00
Ab. Miller, for whitewashing, debt of 1855,	2 25
Cash paid for use of house,	72
Samuel L. Glasgow, for printing,	2 50
Cash paid for use of house,	25
J. C. Sechler, for freight,	4 56
Eph. Doyle, for cash paid on sundries,	1 00
Jane Hagens, for kitchen labor in full,	1 14
Cash paid for use of house,	1 85
" " "	87½
Eph. Doyle, for repairing furniture,	1 31
Sarah Burket, for interest on draft,	5 00
I. McDonathan, shoemaking, on account,	7 00
" " in full,	1 41
Mrs. J. Templeton, for cash paid in full, debt of '55,	84
Ab'm Carothers, for cash paid balance of acc't,	2 00
J. C. Sechler, freight on bedsteads, &c.,	1 85
Cash paid for use of house,	75
A. L. Rickets, for plank per bill,	4 75
Expenses for attending Huntingdon County Agricultural Fair,	5 27
Cash paid for use of house,	1 75
J. G. Long, for advertising, &c.,	2 00
J. C. Sechler, for freight,	1 25
John Lutz, for horse ointment,	25
I. McDonathan, shoemaking, on account,	5 00
Samuel Bucher, for stocking yarn,	2 25
Cash paid for use of house,	1 20
E. Doyle, cash paid for coffins on account,	5 00
Cash paid for use of House, 2 En.,	1 26
Allowance for raising dead bodies,	25 00
Mrs. Hoover, for stocking yarn,	1 20
Mrs. McNite, ditto	2 62½
Cash paid for use of house,	91
Peter Burket, for balance of account in full, debt of 1855,	3 02
E. Doyle, for cash paid on account coffins,	15 00
Cash paid for use of house,	25
Walker & Sons, Phil., ½ doz. bedsteads,	42 05
Wm. Colon, for Purdon's Digest, &c.,	6 62
Cash paid for use of house, 2 En.,	2 00
Use of the buggy for use of house 2½ yrs., &c.	50 00
Margaret Mosey, for cash paid at sundry times, kitchen labor,	46 00
James Anderson, for money paid on horse, 1855,	40 00
Benjamin Kuyler, for money paid on account, '55,	17 00
Cash advanced for use of house, in 1855; omitted at last settlement,	50 00
Bill of shoes furnished for use of P.,	16 06
Sundry furniture for use of house, bought of him at leaving,	52 00
Allowance made for use of same, 2½ years,	40 00
Wm. Piper, farmer, for cash paid him at sundry times,	159 36
James McKinstry, for taxes paid him,	1 05
Dr. J. A. Shade, for 1 wagon and bed,	95 00
E. M. Lutz, for straw,	1 50
J. B. Foster, for cash paid on road tax,	5 00
A. H. Lutz, for set plough harness,	1 75
Hall & Spear, Pittsburg, for 1 plow,	15 25
John Garber, for 3 bushels seed potatoes,	1 35
J. McKinstry, for hay ladders,	2 50
J. Arnold, for labor on farm, '55,	7 65
John Long, for school tax,	14 80
John Lutz, road taxes,	4 23
Cash paid for repairing plow,	50
Jas. McKinstry, 9 bus rye,	4 50
Geo. Swine, for 1 plow,	13 33
Cash paid for sundries for use of farm,	2 25
H. L. Cook, for 22¼ bushels corn,	11 25
Jas. McDonald, for 1 horse,	145 00
Asher Drake, for labor on farm,	4 25
Samuel Curts, for altering hogs,	1 00
John Burns, for labor on farm,	1 31
Doyle, Foust & Co., for 1 ton guano, and expenses,	50 65
John Long, for school and road tax,	17 76
D. McKillip, for making post and rail fence,	9 60
Bucher & Porter, for keeping Jane Morgan, o. d. p.	4 09
Wm. McAllister, do Mrs. McNab,	13 50
Geo. Schwartz, do., the Linn family, balance,	2 34
Lavina Chilcote, do., J. Emery,	1 25
J. Luce, for medicine and attendance on Jane Irwin,	2 00
J. Kelly, keeping Polly Kelly, out door pauper,	23 40
Samuel Thompson, for digging grave, for do.,	1 00
K. Patterson, for keeping Spencer, o. d. p.,	5 20
Susan Yingling, keeping Taylor,	6 35
D. J. Metz & Son, for medicine and attendance per Wilson Meredith, o. d. p.,	5 00
A. Harrison, Esq., for keeping Hicks and family,	4 00
Jacob Lane, for digging grave per J. Hockenberry, o. d. p.,	1 00
M. F. Campbell, for burying L. Nail,	3 50
J. Gray, keeping and attending J. Burns,	40 00
Blair County Alms House, for keeping Mar. Cressler, o. d. p.,	4 25
Cash paid for expenses, going to Huntingdon, on out door business,	1 64
" " "	3 00
" " "	2 79
" " "	3 12½
" " "	2 65
" to Huntingdon and Petersburg,	2 03
" expense attending to out door business,	1 60
" " " " "	2 50
" " " " "	2 93½
" for visiting out door paupers,	1 12½
" for attending to out door business,	1 67
" do do	1 20
" do do	2 20
" do do	3 55
" do do 2 En.,	1 37½
" do do	1 50
" going to Huntingdon to attend suit,	2 60
" attending to out door business,	2 25
" do do do	1 00
Wm. Christy, for attending J. Herkens, o. d. p.,	2 50
J. P. Forbes, medicine for Crawford, o. d. p.,	1 00
Dr. J. McCulloch, for visit to see R. Chambers, o. d. p.	2 50
Daniel McGahey, for keeping R. Chambers, o. d. p.	20 00
H. Fester, for keeping D. Zent, balance,	1 12½
Robert Gill, for judgment on Esq. Snare's docket,	24 53
John Simpson, for delivering 3 paupers, to Huntingdon,	2 00
W. Jordan, for delivering 7 paupers to poor house,	3 50
D. Snare, Esq., for official fees, orders for relief, &c.,	1 80
Expense delivering 1 pauper to State L. Asylum,	11 11
Cash paid for delivering pauper,	50
do for delivering 3 paupers to Walker twp.,	5 10
do do 2 do Tod "	6 77
do do pauper from Huntingdon,	87½
do for sending away paupers,	3 25
do removing Margaret Hays from Blair co. Alms house,	7 86
Expense for sending away pauper,	1 75
do do do	87½
do for going to Harrisburg,	9 07½
do for sending away pauper,	1 00
Mrs. C. Fraker, for cash paid receiving and sending away pauper,	5 65
Expenses for sending away pauper,	65
do " do	2 25
I. Port, for delivering 1 pauper,	5 57
Expense for removing 1 do	3 67
Expense for sending 1 pauper to Huntingdon, Hatfield,	1 00
Expense for removing from Blair County Alms House, Cresswell,	6 80
D. Teague, Esq., official fees, order,	40
Expense for removing pauper to house,	1 00
T. Horney, delivering 1 pauper,	4 77
Expense for going to Harrisburg & Lancaster, &c.	12 90
A. Harrison, Esq., official fees,	2 60
Expense for sending away pauper,	70
" " "	1 75
Mrs. C. Fraker, stage fare for pauper,	3 25
" " "	1 75
J. Graffius, removing 1 pauper,	87½
State Lunatic Asylum, for keeping T. Conway,	65 38
" " " " P. Henderson,	32 57
" " " " W. M'Ferran,	140 26
" " " " T. Conaway,	44 05
" " " " J. Wiser, July 13,	62 19
" " " " to Dec. 21,	41 09
" " " " McFerran in full,	4 68
" " " " R. Henderson,	34 00
" " " " Jacob Wiser,	47 55
J. R. Hunter, socks for paupers,	2 00
Waterman & Young, 2 barrels mackerel,	18 50
W Hart, hauling mer from river,	1 00
S. L. Glasgow, do., balance,	1 44
D. Umbenhour, balance on beef,	47
D. Knepp, for beef, balance debt '55,	4 20
S. D. Elliott, for bacon,	24 80
Sam'l M. Eby, bacon, debt '55,	1 66
C. S. Elliott, bacon and apple butter,	7 10
" " " per bill,	21 36
	$2485 68½

OUTSTANDING DEBTS UP TO JANUARY 6, 1857.

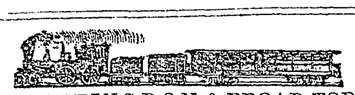
To sundry persons, $122 93

PROCEEDS OF FARM FOR THE YEAR 1856.—101 bu. wheat, 24 bu. buckwheat, 221 bu. oats, 470 bu. corn in ears, 224 bu. potatoes, 6½ bu. onions, 2 bu. beets, 1954 lbs pork, 23 loads hay, 4 loads corn fodder, 200 heads cabbage.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY THE INMATES OF THE POOR HOUSE FOR THE YEAR 1856.—47 dresses, 37 chemise, 35 aprons, 25 sun bonnets, 63 pair socks, 33 pair stockings, 20 sacks, 18 skirts, 20 night caps, 87 shirts, 12 pair mittens, 28 pair mens' pants, 7 pair boys' pants, 3 boys' roundabouts, 4 dozen towels, 17 haps for beds, 11 chaff ticks, 21 sheets, 8 shrouds, 4½ bu. dried apples, 130 lbs. hard soap, 350 gals. soft soap, 650 lbs. butter, 300 lbs. candles, 3 dozen bread baskets, 36 axe handles, 12 coal baskets, 42 split brooms, 15 corn brooms.

STOCK ON HAND JAN. 6TH, 1857.—2

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

STATIONS.		A. M.
Allaquippa	One trip a day.	Arrive 11.08
Riddlesburg		" 11.00
	A. M.	
Saxton	Leave 6.30	" 10.48
Fishers' Summit	" 6.46	" 10.28
Rough & Ready	" 7.04	" 10.07
Coffee Run	" 7.12	" 9.59
Marklesburg	" 7.28	" 9.42
Pleasant Grove	" 7.42	" 9.30
M'Connellstown	" 7.50	" 9.20
Huntingdon	Arrive 8.05	Leave 9.00
	P. M.	
Allaquippa	Leave 11.50	Stay all night
Riddlesburg	" 11.56	at Saxton.
	Arrive 12.12	P. M.
Saxton	Leave 12.20	Arrive 5.44
Fishers' Summit	" 12.40	" 5.24
Rough & Ready	" 12.50	" 5.04
Coffee Run	" 1.00	" 4.54
Marklesburg	" 1.16	" 4.38
Pleasant Grove	" 1.28	" 4.26
M'Connellstown	" 1.38	" 4.16
Huntingdon	Arrive 2.00	Leave 4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

November 26, 1856.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the Rev. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern langnages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors,
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT of THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

A great reduction in the price of the latter publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their charactor. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they over have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from *the British* publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3	per annum.
For any two of the four Reviews	5	"
For any three of the four Reviews	7	"
For all four of the Reviews	8	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	3	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10	"

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but *twenty-four cents* a year for Blackwood, and but *fourteen cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburg, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid), $6.

☞This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

jan7

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.—

THE LIFE and TIMES of ALEXANDER HAMILTON; by Samuel M. Smucker, A. M., author of the Life and Reign of Nicholas I, of Russia, &c., &c.

This is the only complete and reliable biography of this GREAT MAN. He was the intimate personal FRIEND OF WASHINGTON, and by many considered his equal.

This work includes a history of the times and men of the Revolution, and many incidents not heretofore given in history. It has all the charms of romance, although prepared from the most reliable and authentic sources, and should be in the hands of every American who reveres the great and good men of our Revolution. A sketch of BURR is also given, and an account of his miserable end.

Agents wanted in every part of the United States, for this and other valuable works, to whom the largest commissions will be paid. Copies sent by mail, on receipt of the price, $1. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,

No. 48 North Fourth Street,
January 7, 1857—1m. Philadelphia.

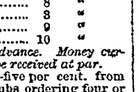
SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Henry C. Walker, either by note or book account, will take notice that they are now in my hands, and that it will be economy on their part, to settle the same in a reasonably short time. D. HOUTZ,

Assignee of H. C. Walker.

Alexandria, January 14, 1857.

NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, and surrounding country, that he has opened a new Saddle and Harness establishment on Hill Street, in the borough of Huntingdon, two doors east of J. & W. Saxton's store, where he is prepared to furnish Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Blankets, Buffalo Robes, Sleigh Bells, Whips, Girths, and every article belonging to his line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. No credit will be given—his terms will be cash or country produce for all articles sold. His articles will be made of good material and in the best style. He invites customers to give him a call, and he will try to please them.

JOHN G. GILBERT.

Huntingdon, January 14, 1857.

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks, French Morino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by

dec17 J. & W. SAXTON

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Office removed to the rooms adjoining the residence of R. A. Miller, near the Presbyterian Church.

January 14, 1857.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

WINDOW SASH.—J. & W. Saxton have now on hand different kinds of Window Sash, and at much lower prices than can be made by hand. They will also be able to have doors made to order at the shortest notice, as well as Shutters, Blinds, and everything necessary for building purposes.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSED!

The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & McDIVITT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Broad Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. To-day, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Nuts of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. In short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

As the terms will be strictly CASH, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate.

December 3, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Science. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. MORRISON of Pittsburg.

Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chameleon and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Lovella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

DR. D. R. GOOD, has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856-3m.*

IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS. MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, *is made of brass, —a screw box.* It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $9.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address, A. L. BALDWIN,

Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

December 24, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

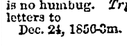
MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—Why be without Money? when it is just as easy for any one to be around with a pocket full as not, if they only think so. I have got a new article, from which from five to twenty dollars a day can be made, either by male or female. It is highly respectable business, and an article which is wanted in every family in the United States. Enclose me two dollars by mail, and I will forward by return mail a Circular, with full instructions in the art. The business is very easy. Try it, if you are out of employment, and you will never regret it; for it will be better for you to pay the above sum, and insure a good business, than to pay twenty-five cents for a spurious advertisement. This is no humbug. *Try it! Try it! Try it!* Address your letters to DWIGHT MONROE, New York.

Dec. 24, 1856-3m.

I sent one of my Circulars to an *Editor* in Georgia, and he gave me a notice in his paper like the following:

"Mr. Monroe sent me one of his Circulars, and I will just say to my readers that whoever of you are out of employment that Mr. Monroe's business is a good busines, and money can be made out of it by any one who engages in it, for it is no humbug."

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of



GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 24 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address T. KIRK WHITE,

Nov. 12, 1856. President.

WANTED—A good experienced journeyman Cabinet-Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply immediately to HIGGINS & SON.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, For Men, Women, Misses, Boys, and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.

Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

Huntingdon, Pa.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia,

No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *harness* there-tofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00
Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.	

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Conts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.—We have just published a new edition of this popular and saleable work, and can now supply our agents and canvassers *without delay.*

Besides a complete History of the War, it includes the LIFE AND REIGN OF NICHOLAS I., with sketches of SCHAMYL, the Circassian Chief, and other distinguished characters; also, descriptions of Russian Society and Government, &c., &c., making one of the most interesting works ever published. It is beautifully illustrated with fine tinted plates, and bound in the best manner. We send a specimen copy with particulars of agency to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1 25. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,

No. 48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 24, 1856.

COME HERE! and get good bargains. J. & W. SAXTON have received from the eastern cities an assortment of Silks, Shawls, Talmas, Dress Goods, and Embroideries.

☞They have adopted the motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give them a call.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

HROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

40 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL just received and for sale by Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1856. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

WANTED—A boy to learn Carriage Smith.ng. Also—a man to do the wood work of Carriages, &c. OWEN BOAT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an instimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebraud's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, *Geologist*, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

apl16

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg. at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN, and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. Colon, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. ☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

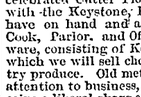
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its *Patterns, Flasks and* other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—Improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, bake pots, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.



Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold